

# MAYSVILLE WEEKLY BULLETIN.

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MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864.

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Editors and Proprietors.

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A PRAYER FOR PEACE.

BY A LADY.

Our sky's o'erspread with gloomy clouds,  
Our sun's bright  
Has hid. The stars grow dim which turned  
Our bairns bright,  
Our hearts are worn with bitter grief,  
Our eyes with tears  
Grow dim. Ah! bitterly we weep,  
Yet no one hours.  
  
To Thee, Great God, we lift our hearts,  
To Thee we cry;  
Thou wilt not turn away from us,  
Nor scorn the sigh  
Of many hearts bowed down with grief,  
And pain and care;  
Thou wilt not scorn our simple prayer,  
Oh, Then wilt hear!  
  
Give thou us peace, Almighty God,  
Oft give us peace;  
Bend low Thine ear and hear our prayer,  
And grant release  
From this dark cloud that shrouds our heart  
In sorrow and gloom.  
Stretch to thy mighty arm and stay  
The threatening doom.  
  
Here thou, Oh, God! the mother's wail  
For her first born,  
Who now, in fancy, she beholds  
Bleeding and torn,  
Upon the bloody battle ground,  
All rocking o'er  
With blood of those whom they have loved  
In days of yore.  
  
Hear thou, Oh, God! in mercy hear  
The widow's moan,  
The orphan's cry for bread. Do Thou  
Avert the doom.  
Father, none but Thine arm can release,  
Put forth Thy mighty power, O, God!  
And give us Peace.

## GARDEN LILIES.

BY JULIE LEONARD.

Stately and fair the lilies stand,  
The loveliest flowers in the land;  
Woven iron out the moon's pale beam,  
Like cups of silverly sheen they gleam;  
Holding within each goblet rare,  
A sceptre of sunshine imprisoned thereto.  
And every night the crystal dew  
Like liquid diamonds flash in view.  
While the clinging leaves about the stem,  
Seem proud of their beauteous diadem.  
Oh, lovely lily, like stately maid,  
Thon standest in the garden shade!  
Through the soft shadow of summer night,  
I see the shine with the moon's own light.  
Lily, fair lily, witching spell!  
Lur'd thee from the orb thou lov'dst so well,  
And in thy silvery gleam wince.  
That last home's lustre shine in thee.

## We Sing to Those We Love.

Take the bright shell  
From its home by the sea,  
And wherever it goes  
It will sing of the son;  
So take the fond heart  
From its home and its heart,  
'Twill sing of the loved  
To the end of the earth.  
  
If you take the bright shell,  
Though you break it in two,  
The remnant will sing you  
The sea-song anew;  
So the chords of the heart  
Will respond to love's strain,  
Though distance or maize  
Have rent it in twain.

## Things Requisite.

Have a tear for the wretched; a smile for the glad;  
For the worthy, applause; an excuse for the bad;  
Some help for the needy; some help for those  
Who stray from the path where true happiness  
flows.

Have a laugh for the child in her play at thy feet;  
Have respect for the aged; and pleasantly greet  
The stranger that seeketh for shelter from thee;  
Have a covering to save, if he naked should be.

Have a hope in thy sorrow; a calm in thy joy;  
Have a work that is worthy thy life to employ;  
And oh! above all things on this side of the eod,  
Have peace with thy conscience, and peace wi  
thy God.

The devoted love of a mother to a wayward child is the finest and noblest in the world.  
If you want to control a hungry man, use him as you would a horse, put a bit in his mouth.

The man who popped the question by "starlight" got his sweetheart's consent in a "twinkling."

Gloverson, the Mormon—A Romance.  
BY ARTEMAS WARD.

## CHAPTER I.

THE MORMON'S DEPARTURE.

The morning on which Reginald Gloverson was to leave Great Salt Lake City with a mule train, dawned beautifully.

Reginald Gloverson was a young and thrifty Mormon, with an interesting family of twenty young and handsome wives. His unions had never been blessed with children. As often as once a year he used to go to Omaha, in Nebraska, with a mule train, for goods; but although he had performed the rather perilous journey many times with entire safety his heart was strangely sad on this particular morning, and filled with gloomy forebodings.

The time for his departure had arrived.—The high-spirited mules were at the door, impatiently champing their bits. The Mormon stood sadly among his weeping wives.

Dear ones, he said, I am singularly sad at heart this morning, but do not let this distress you. The journey is a perilous one, but—fahaw! I have always come back safely heretofore, and why should I fear?—Besides I know that every night, as I lay down on the broad starlight prairie, the sun has a right to set where it wants to, and so I may, alas, have a home—a manly Mormon, I say, tapped gently at the door of the mansion of the late Reginald Gloverson.

The door was opened by Mrs. Susan Gloverson.

Is this the house of the widow Gloverson?

The Mormon asked.

It is, said Susan.

And how many is there of she? inquired the Mormon.

There is about twenty of her, including me, courteously returned the fair Susan.

Can I see her?

You can.

Madam, he softly said, addressing the twenty disconsolate widows. I have seen part of you before! And although I have already twenty-five wives, whom I respect and tenderly care for, I can truly say that I never felt love's holy thrill till I saw thee! Be mine—be mine! he enthusiasm cried, and we will show the world a striking illustration of the beauty and truth of the noble lines, only a good deal more—

Twenty-one souls with a single thought, Twenty-one hearts that beats as one!

They were united, they were!

Gentle reader, does not the moral of this romance show that—look it not, in fact, show that however many there may be of a young widow woman, or rather does it not show that what ever number of persons one woman may consist of—well, never mind what it shows. Only this writing Mormon romances is confusing to the intellect. You try it and see.

He folded several of them to his throbbing breast, and drove sadly away.

But he had not gone far when the trace of the off-his-mule became unbroken. Dismounting he essayed to adjust the trace; but ere he had fairly commenced the task, the mule, a singularly refractory animal, snorted wildly and kicked Reginald frighteningly in the stomach. He arose with difficulty and tottered feebly toward his mother's house, which was near by, falling dead in her arms, with the remark: "Dear mother, I've come home to die!"

So I see, she said, but where's the mules?

Alas! Reginald Gloverson could give no answer.

In vain the heart stricken mother threw herself upon his inanimate form, crying, Oh my son—my son! only say where the mules is, and then you may die if you want to! In vain—in vain!

Reginald had passed on.

## CHAPTER II.

FUNERAL TRAPPINGS.

The mules were never found.

Reginald's heart-broken mother took the body home to her unfortunate son's widow. But before her arrival she discreetly sent a boy to burst the news gently to the afflicted wives, which he did by informing them of a harsh whisper that the old man had gone in.

The wives felt very badly indeed.

He was devoted to me, sobbed Emily.

Ard to me, said Maria.

Yes, said Emily, he thought considerably of you, but not so much as he did of me.

I say he did!

And I say he didn't!

He did!

He didn't!

Don't look at me with your quint eyes!

Don't shake your red head at me!

Sister—I said the black-haired Henrietta, cease this unseemly wrangling. I, as Reginald's first wife, shall strew flowers on his grave.

No you won't, said Susan; I, as his last wife, shall strew flowers on his grave. It is my business to strew!

You shaft, so there! said Henrietta.

'You bet I will!' said Susan with a tear-susisted cheek.

Well, as for me, said the practical Betsy. I ain't on the straw, much, but I shall ride at the head of the funeral procession!

Not if I've ever been introduced to myself, you won't, said the golden-haired Nelly; that's my position. You bet your bonnet strings it is!

About 1 o'clock the arrival of General Lee was announced by strains of music and a salute from the artillery. As he rode up to the colors, and the men caught sight of his well-known figure, a wild and prolonged cheer, fraught with a feeling that thrilled all hearts, ran along the line and rose to the heavens. Hats were thrown high, and many persons became almost frantic with emotion. Gen. Longstreet shared fully in the excitement, and waved his hat in the most excited manner. It was then a fine sight to see Gen. Lee ride forward, and, uncovering his nobly modeled and venerable head, acknowledged, with consummate grace and dignity, the greeting. He looked stouter and manlier, and no older, than when we parted with him last fall. One heard on all sides such expressions as, "What a glorious figure!" "What a noble head!" "Our destiny is in his hand!" He is the best and greatest man on this continent! He was accompanied by his son, Brig. Gen. William F. Lee, soon I hear, to be made a Major General. Before the cheering ceased, an old lady, with a kindly motherly face, passing a party of soldiers bowed to them repeatedly, exclaiming, with an emotion that thrilled all who heard her. "I bow to you soldiers!"

BEAU HACKETT.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S STORY OF SWAPPING HORSES.—When Mr. Lincoln was informed of his renomination for President, he frankly declared that he was not the best man for the office, but he added that he supposed the Convention thought it was no time to swap horses when crossing a stream. The Buffalo (New York) Courier tells the whole story, which Mr. Lincoln only alludes to:

"A Dutchman undertakes to swim a mare and colt across a stream, and not being a swimmer himself, he takes hold of the colt's tail, and the trio start to make the passage. The colt weak and immature begins to show signs of giving out about the time the middle of the stream is reached, and men on the opposite bank cried out to the Dutchman to seize the mare's tail and relieve the colt, or he will be lost. Looking anxiously about him, and seeing the mare's tail beyond his reach, he tightened his grasp on the colt's candle extremity, and replies to his interested neighbors, that 'this is no place to swap horses.' The result, of course, is that Dutchman is cut down to the water, and men on the spot, when he was cut down and his gun taken.

Major Norton, Col. Wiles, Capt. Sheridan, and many others were shot with the White-water rifle.—Chattanooga Gazette, June 7.

W. C. Gould, of The Hocking Sentinel, says:

Our youngest brother, who has been in every fight with the Army of the Potowmack since the seven day's fight before Richmond under McClellan [except Gettysburg], was captured the first day's fight in the Wilderness under Gen. Grant, and is in prison at Gordonsville, Va., from which place he writes home: "I have plenty to eat and am well treated, don't trouble yourself about me!" So it would seem the rebels have learned to treat our prisoners well, or the stories of their cruelty, etc., were sensation items got up for the purpose of firing the northern heart!"

It is stated that Secretary Welles recently made the startling discovery that Noah's Ark was a double-decker. Possible this explains his fondness for that style of gunboat.

Many spirit, as it is generally called, is often little less than the froth and foam of hard-mouthed insolence.

HURRAH FOR LINCOLN AND NO COFFEE.—Our Republican managers in 1860 got many voters for "anti-slavery." We must now all learn to be anti-slavery. If anti-slavery ideas prevail much longer, we will be restored to primitive liberty—that is, running naked and eating dirt. Hurrah for Lincoln, without coffee or sugar.

nald's head would never more press the twenty respective couches—never, nevermore!

In another house not many leagues from the House of Mourning, a gray-haired woman was weeping passionately. He died, she cried, "without signeyfin," in any respect, where them miles went to!

CHAPTER IV.

MARRIED AGAIN.

Two years are supposed to have elapsed between the third and fourth chapters of this original American romance.

A manly Mormon, one evening, as the sun was preparing to set among a select apartment of gold and crimson clouds in the western horizon—although for that matter the sun has a right to set where it wants to, and so I may, alas, have a home—a manly Mormon, I say, tapped gently at the door of the mansion of the late Reginald Gloverson.

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Gold closed in New York Tuesday, at \$290.

The 'loyal' colored people of Baltimore have presented the President with a Bible.

The total number of department clerks at Washington is about 3000.

Millions of locusts are making their appearance in Wisconsin. Many persons have been so severely bitten by them that are not expected to live. Their last appearance was in 1849.

The New York Herald says the only reason Governor Tod was nominated for Secretary was, that he told a better story than any other man in Ohio.

The abolition organ in Louisville threatens the Louisville Journal with suppression.

The stockholders of the Central Kentucky Stock, Agricultural and Mechanical Association have unanimously decided to hold no fair this year on the grounds of the Association, near Danville.

In 1766 207,600 pounds of powder, which was stored in the church of St. Nazario, in Brescia, Italy, was fired by a stroke of lightning, and the explosion reduced about one-sixth of the city to ruins, and killed about three thousand of the inhabitants.

**GUERRILLAS NEAR NEWBURG.**—We are informed that a band of guerrillas, forty or fifty in number, under command of the notorious Dick Yates, made their appearance on the Kentucky shore, opposite Newburg Friday. They went down to the river and watered their horses and then proceeded to a house below where they took dinner, after which they proceeded up the river. The impudence and boldness of these prowling scoundrels is becoming greater and greater daily, and the border should be put in a state of defense.

Louisville Democrat.

**REBEL PRISONERS.**—The Journals say the total number of rebel prisoners transferred from the Military Prison in Louisville to prisons north of the Ohio river, as entered on the books in Captain Jones's office during the month of June, is two thousand one hundred and fifty—one fourteen hundred enlisted men to Rock Island, six hundred and twenty-one to Camp Morton, one hundred and sixteen commissined officers to Johnson's Island, and five surgeons to Fort Monroe.

The following is a table of the armaments of the respective vessels:

**ARMAMENT OF THE ALABAMA.**

No.	Class.	Shell, lbs.	Shot, lbs.
8	32-pounders, each	26	32
1	100 pounder rifle	100	99
1	68-pounder	51½	67
1	24-pounder rifle	20	24
11 guns	Total weight	379	416

Weight of broadside metal [seven guns], shell, 275 lbs., shot 318.

**ARMAMENT OF THE KEARSEY.**

No.	Class.	Shell, lbs.	Shot, lbs.
2	11-inch, each	136	150
4	32 pounders, each	57	32
1	-20-pounder rifle	18	none
1	24-pounder howitzer	20	none
8 guns	Total weight	314	428

Weight of broadside metal [six guns], 365 lbs., shot 364.

**ARMAMENT OF THE HOMES.**

No.	Class.	Shell, lbs.	Shot, lbs.
Kearsey's broadside	362	384	
Alabama's broadside	275	318	
Deduct from Kearsey's for bowitzer.	20		
	66	452	

Among the the rebel prisoners now at the White House, says the Washington Star, brought in on the 16th, are two females, one a sergeant in a cavalry company, and the other a lieutenant, who wore both in uniform [male attire]. The latter is said to be a remarkable fine woman, and when taken had command of a battery which was giving us not a little trouble.

Colonel Wolford is, we understand in Washington city. He is paroled, but confined to the city limits. The supposed charge is, that by his speeches he disengaged enlistments in the army. We heard no intimation as to what is intended to be done with him.

Kentucky farmers are in Indiana in search of laborers to till their tobacco crops. Extravagant wages are offered.

The President and Secretary of State are being urged to demand of the English Government the rendition of Captain Semmes.

There is considerable interest manifested in Washington as to the future movements of Secretary Fessenden.

Virginia states still sell in the New York market at 52 cents on the dollar, and North Carolina states at 59 cents. According to the doctrine of the dominant party, these States have ceased to be, and their bonds are an obligation on nobody. All the debts owed by these rebel States are canceled. Capitalist, however, seem to act on a different theory. They still give half as much for a rebel State's promise to pay as they give for a United State's promise to pay.

For the Bulletin.  
**East Maysville Affairs—Scenes of Violence—The Remedy.**

Washington Correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer.  
WASHINGTON, July 7th, 1864.

To the Editor of the Enquirer:

In a recent letter, I stated that there would be a general concentration of the forces of the Federals and Confederates in the neighborhood of Richmond, and that there the great final battle of the war would be fought. I speak knowingly when I say that all our available forces are being brought from Louisiana and Mississippi to reinforce General Grant. All Sherman's army would be ordered to the James River were it relieved of its present position. The war is to be ended on Virginia soil.

It is conceded by Mr. Lincoln himself that Richmond will not be taken this year, and he says we must have another year's sharp war before this rebellion can be put down.

With three or four hundred thousand more men, he is sure the South can be conquered in another year. We have had that sort of talk from the commencement; and are farther off to-day from conquering a peace by force of arms, than when the battle of Bull Run was fought. Mr. Lincoln says, too many precious lives have been sacrificed to permit the war to end unsuccessfully. That is like the player at the gambling table, who had lost the most of his fortune, and was determined to risk the balance, in the hope of regaining what he had already lost. Mr. Lincoln, having brought the country to the verge of ruin, is determined to risk the last dollar and the last man in hopes of recovering what is lost.—Not but of re-electing himself to the Presidency, and putting the negroes on an equality with the whites. More men by the hundreds of thousands, and more money by the thousands of millions, are demanded for the purpose of being squandered in the accomplishment of an impossibility. The South cannot be conquered, and the sooner the people of the North make up their minds to that the better for themselves and children. What the armes we have already raised have failed to accomplish, it is criminal folly to suppose can be accomplished by any that may be raised hereafter.

The Army of Potomac is not what it was when it crossed the Rappahannock in May, either in spirit or in numbers. One fact is significant. The Surgeon General has communicated to the corps commanders that great numbers of the soldiers mutilate themselves for the purpose of getting out of the service. General Burnside has been foolish enough to allow this fact to be made public. After the Russian Campaign, Surgeon General Dumas communicated a similar fact to Napoleon about his troops. Napoleon enjoined him not to make the fact public, as its publication would injure more than the loss of a battle. This circumstance shows that the spirit of the army is failing—it that its enthusiasm has died out, and that the troops are tired of the war. The disasters that have attended the army since it crossed the Rappahannock, and the unhealthy location of the army, and the apparent hopelessness of taking Richmond, deprive the army of much of its efficiency.

Nor have the late raids by our troops been calculated to inspirit the army. Sheridan's was disastrous; Hunter's was more so, and Wilson's worse, if any thing, than either. Wilson and Kautz together lost nearly all their command, nearly eight thousand. Some of the missing may yet find their way back to camp. The defeat was a bad one; and the object of the expedition was in its main feature, a failure. The Danville road was not cut; nor were the other roads, reported to have been destroyed, as much injured as has been represented. Exaggerated stories of damages done must be gotten up and circulated to relieve the disaster of its bitterness. The Kilpatrick raid is a fair sample of the whole. It is reported we brought in (as some of the points of the Kautz expedition) some three hundred negroes; that can hardly be possible, since it was with the greatest difficulty our troops could themselves escape, having to cut their way through the rebel lines. But it is true, what a dear exchange! We admit a loss of at least one thousand killed. These were white men; and we got for them three hundred negroes. We may be destroying slavery in that way, but what of the white race? Besides the men, Wilson and Kautz lost seventeen cannon and caissons, two hundred ambulance wagons, about one thousand horses, &c. I am informed the cause of the disaster was the want of discipline among the men, who left the ranks and roamed about, plundering private houses, raping women, and driving off negroes. I venture to say that nothing in the history of the war (not excepting Sherman's rail into Mississippi) will compare with this for disregard of all the rules of civilized warfare.

No one seems to know much about the raid into Northern Maryland. This much may be set down as certain: the raiders are none other than the troops who, under Early, whipped Hunter so handily. So soon as they had driven Hunter across the Greenbrier, they put immediately for Martinsburg and Winchester. At the former place two large trains of ammunition and immense stores were captured, two whole amounting to near two millions of dollars in value, all of which was immediately put in wagons and sent to Staunton. The presumption is, they came for no other object than to get Government stores, horses, goods, and other army plunder. Like all other raids, this one will have no effect on the final result. It will scare, harass and injure private persons, and that is about all any raid has yet done, except great loss to the parties making them. Such, at least, has been the experience on our side.

Many here think this raid of Early is a reconnaissance in force, the *avant courre* of a heavy force about to pounce on this city. I do not think so. The time has not arrived for Lee to make such a demonstration. I have no doubt he has been preparing for it for a month past; but Grant is not yet sufficiently weakened to make it safe for Lee to leave the neighborhood of Richmond. Every day, however, working for Lee. On Sunday last, Grant made a grand assault on the enemy's works before Petersburg, and was badly repulsed. Grant is now arriving for Lee to make such a demonstration. I have no doubt he has been preparing for it for a month past; but Grant is not yet sufficiently weakened to make it safe for Lee to leave the neighborhood of Richmond. Every day, however, working for Lee. On Sunday last, Grant made a grand assault on the enemy's works before Petersburg, and was badly repulsed. Grant is now arriving for Lee to make such a demonstration.

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Nothing has been heard from Sherman, since the bulletin issued by Stanton July 3, which stated that Sherman was in possession of Kennesaw Mountain, near Marietta. As nothing has since been received confirming this dispatch, the general impression is, that there was no truth in it. It is needless to say that much solicitude is felt for Sherman and his command. The report

that Johnston had transferred a portion of his army to Richmond is not credited here in army circles. The object of Johnston is evidently to weaken Sherman as much as possible before he shall reach the Chattahoochee river, so that in case the Federals shall be defeated there, few of them can escape death or capture. Secretary Stanton is entirely satisfied Sherman is in good position and condition, and that he will certainly capture Atlanta. Mr. Lincoln also shares in these views of his War Secretary.

The destruction of the Alabama has caused much rejoicing. It is about the only decisive victory we have achieved this year. And singular as it may seem, it is not considered so much a victory over the rebels as over the British flag. It is generally treated as a victory over Jonny Bull, since the vessel was fitted out in a British port and was manned by English sailors and gunners.

It is not expected that Mr. Fessenden will change the course marked out by Mr. Chase. Indeed he cannot do it if he would, without producing a general convulsion.—So be it. He will expand instead of contracting the currency. One thousand million of dollars were appropriated by this congress at its late session. That cannot be raised by loans.—The Treasury will have to rely mainly on its paper issues. The depreciation must continue, unless we gain some decisive victories which will give assurance that the rebellion can be put down some day in the distant future. Such victories are hardly to be looked for at present, at least, and the future is too misty to see far into it.

CLEVELAND.

**BY TELEGRAPH.**

BALTIMORE, July 11

The news from Washington is exciting. The star says the skirmishing on the Rockville road that commenced at an early hour this forenoon was continued by the advance of the Rebel force to a point about four miles west of Tennytown; there their progress on the road stopped, and they disappeared in some other direction. Subsequently we bear of their skirmishing between 11 and 12 o'clock on and around the Seven street Turnpike, near Claggett's farm.

It is reported to-day that the Rebels burned the residence of F. P. Blair. There were 800 infantry only in force encamped at Rockville last night. Refugees arriving to-day from the vicinity of Edwards Ferry report them crossing at North Point yesterday and to-day in large numbers, some saying 12,000 strong and others 30,000. Breckinridge is believed to be in command of their advance in this direction, and Imboden commands the cavalry now hanging around our fortifications. All was quiet in front of our picket lines upon what is known as the River Road. Up to noon to-day, the Star says the numbers and purposes of the Rebel invading forces are confusingly conflicting.

We give, elsewhere, the opinion entertained by many, that the Rebels force is not of weight sufficient to undertake a serious attack upon the fortifications of Washington, and that it is not their purpose to do so. *Pro contra*, we have just received the following from a source of great intelligence and reliability—one that has, on repeated occasions, had the earliest and most accurate information of Rebel movements in Virginia. The information received from this quarter, is as follows:

The Rebel army of invasion down the valley is 45,000 strong, including 8,000 cavalry, under the command of Early, Breckinridge, Ransom, Imboden and McCausland.

Longstreet was at Gordonsville on Tuesday last with additional forces to join the Rebel army of invasion, and the purpose of that army was an attempt to capture Washington by surprise.

The Virginia Central Railroad is repaired and running from Richmond to Staunton.

Moseby has 2,400 men in his command, and expects to have his force increased. In the fight at Aldie, Moseby captured 81 cavalrymen, killed 20, captured a Major and a 12 pound cannon. Kinchellie's command, seventeen cannon and caissons, two hundred ambulances wagons, about one thousand horses, &c. I am informed the cause of the disaster was the want of discipline among the men, who left the ranks and roamed about, plundering private houses, raping women, and driving off negroes. I venture to say that nothing in the history of the war (not excepting Sherman's rail into Mississippi) will compare with this for disregard of all the rules of civilized warfare.

Up to quarter past two o'clock the state of affairs in the vicinity of Rabbitt's Branch Post-office continued to be about the same as during the morning.

There has been no general engagement, but cavalry skirmishing is going on at intervals. The enemy has not made his appearance anywhere within range of our guns and so far has shown no disposition to do so. No casualties have been reported on our side in the fight this morning between Lowell and the Rebel cavalry.

New York, July 10

On Sunday afternoon the steamer Electric Spark, on a voyage from this port to Havanna and New Orleans, was boarded and taken possession of by the privateer Florida. When the Florida was first discovered she was distant about 15 miles to the northward, and making for the Electric Spark, which she gained rapidly. When seven or eight miles distant the Florida hoisted the English flag which she kept flying until within 1,200 yards of the steamer when the Rebel colors were substituted, and a shot fired astern of the Electric Spark, closely followed by another across the bow; the steamer not comming to immediately, a shell was fired, which after striking in the water a few feet from the vessel, passed directly over her about midship.

The steamer then hove to, and was immediately hoarded by a party from the Florida, who took possession of her, and ordered the captain on board the privateer, with his papers. His personal property was not destroyed or taken, but the steamer with all the mails, contained in 65 bags, were retained.

The English schooner Lave had been previously hoarded by the Florida, and was near her at the time she captured the Electric Spark. Both steamers soon headed for the schooner, which hove to until they came up, and the captain, crew and passengers, about 40 number, were then put on board the Lave, which was bound for this port. The Lave arrived here last evening.

The Electric Spark had a very narrow escape from destruction, being mistake for a transport. Had she not stopped after the third shot, a broadside from the rebel battery, which was in readiness for the purpose, would have destroyed her.

New York, July 12

The World prints the following extract, printed at Lexington, Va., June 12:

Yesterday we marched from Midway

bere, being quickened as we advanced by the sound of Crook's guns engaged with Gen. McCausland, who held this place—They defended it with acrimony, burning the bridge, playing on the hills as we came up with steel, and bushwacking us from every tree. This was madness on their part, as we had beaten them before being joined by Gen. Brook and Averill, and are now of course able to whip them twice over.

It seems, however, that McCausland is waiting for Breckinridge, who has been detailed with his Division from Lee's army to drive us back, or at least halt us between there and Richmond or Lynchburg, which ever we strike for. It is supposed the plan is to break the broken brigades of cavalry under Imboden, Jenkins, Mudwall Jackson, McCausland and Jones, rallied together upon a division of Lee's veterans, and then to give another trial for the Valley. This morning we destroyed the Virginia Military Institute. To-morrow we move at daylight, but I have no idea in what direction. Our situation is pressing, but not critical. If Lee is not fully employed by Grant we can send down troops enough via Lynchburg Railroad to overwhelm us; but if Grant will hold all of Lee's force in Richmond, this column can make the Rebel Capital untenable within a few days by cutting off the last main artery of supply.

ST. LOUIS, July 12

Olive street Hotel, formerly Monroe House, kept by Backwell & Johnson, was nearly destroyed by fire last night. Losses not yet ascertained.

Until further orders, no steamboat will be allowed to ascend the Mississippi river above Jeffersonville City, unless with sufficient arms, ammunition and crew competent to defend her against guerrillas now swarming the country along that stream.

BALTIMORE July 12

# THE BULLETIN.

MAYSVILLE.

JULY 14

## August Election!

Our terms for announcing candidates under this head are *Three Dollars in advance.*

### FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce HENRY S. JEFFERSON as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce WALTER E. NEAL as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing August election.

### FOR JAILOR.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM H. QUEEN as a candidate for Jailer at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM H. EDMONDS as a candidate for Jailer at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce JOHN L. GRANT as a candidate for Jailer at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce JERRY MCNEELY (the present incumbent) as a candidate for the office of Jailer of Mason County, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce W. D. CRAWFORD as a candidate for Jailer at the ensuing August election.

**CHEAP LAMPS!**—200 COAL OIL LAMPS OF EVERY SIZE AND STYLE AT FROM 50 CENTS TO \$6. CHIMNEYS, SHADES, WICKS, etc., at dec17 R. ALBERT'S 2d street. W. A. WALLINGFORD.

**Two new joint stock companies are advertised in Liverpool, to run steamers between that port and the St. Lawrence in the summer, and to Portland in the winter. The capital of each is fixed at £1,000,000.**

**The pirate Florida has been making sad havoc among the merchantmen and coasters off the Virginia Capes. The crews of four or five of the vessels destroyed have arrived at Philadelphia.**

**The Great Eastern has taken three thousand tons of coal on board, and will shortly leave Liverpool for Sheerness or Deptford, where she will be fitted with water tanks, in which the Atlantic cable now making by Messrs. Glass, Elliot & Co. will be stowed as fast as it is completed.**

**The Ohio Statesman says that three thousand farms in Ohio are left without a man to attend to them—thousand of fields are left to wither for the want of hands to cultivate them; this, too, at the very sea when every working man in the State is required at home.**

**Abel Stearns, of Los Angeles, Cal., is the largest cattle and land owner in the United States. This year his stock consisted of 48,000, besides 9,000 calves. He lost 7,000 cattle last winter through want of food.**

**These six—the peevish, the niggard, the dissatisfied, the passionate, the suspicious, and the man who lives upon others' means—are forever unhappy.**

**A pretty girl in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has brought grief to her father's heart by eloping with a gambler.**

**A machine in Bridgeport, Conn., makes a pair of dad's shoes in fifteen minutes.**

**Brandy one dollar a drink—is the placard in the window of a Broadway liquor saloon.**

**GOOD FOR A DUTCHMAN.—We do not mean the slightest disparagement of our German friends in using this frequent phrase, but it comes in pat with the following from the Peoria Staaz Zeitung of the 26th ult:**

**A BAD PLACE TO NOMINATE A PRESIDENT.—Martiu Van Buren was nominated at Baltimore and defeated. Henry Clay was nominated at Baltimore and defeated. Lewis Cass was nominated at Baltimore and defeated; Stephen Douglas was nominated at Baltimore and defeated. Abe Lincoln was again renominated at Baltimore, and we hope to God that he will be defeated too, and if he shall break his neck and legs all the people will say "Amen, Hallelujah!"**

**TRUE AS PREACHING.—A Republican exchange says the politicians are trying to defeat the people. That is true—the officers, contractors, plunders and all the vast hordes of paid pimps and lick-spittles who upon the treasury of the Nation are trying to fasten Lincoln upon the country for another term of four years. The people, however, who love liberty and have to pay the money thus squandered by these unprincipled bloodsuckers, prefer a wise and Constitutional Administration of the Government, and will make their wishes known through the ballot-box at ensuing Presidential election.**

**There are nicely millions of dollars due the soldiers, that the Printing Machine cannot print Greenbacks fast enough to meet the demand.**

**As afflictions and years may improve individuals, so battle fields and centuries may improve nations.**

**SILVER PLATED WARE—CASTORS, SPOONS, FORKS, TABLE CUTLERY, etc., AT LOWEST CINCINNATI PRICES**

dec17 R. ALBERT, 2d street.

**ABSENCE PROPER FOR HUSBANDS—Miss Mulock, says: "A lady of my acquaintance gives it as her *sine qua non* of domestic felicity that the man of the family should be absent at least six hours in the day." And truly a mistress of a family, however strong her affection for the male members of it, cannot but acknowledge this as a great boon. A house where "papa" or "the boys" are always about, popping in and out at all hours, everlastingly wanting something, or finding fault with something else, is a considerable trial to even feminine patience. And I beg to ask my sex generally—in confidence, of course—if it is not the greatest comfort possible when, the masculine half of the family being cleared out for the day, the house settles down into regular work and orderly quietness until evening. Also, it is good for them as well as for us to have all the inevitable petty domestic bothers got over in their absence; to effect which ought to be one of the principal aims of the mistress of a family. Let them, if possible, return to a quiet, smiling home, with all its small annoyances brushed away, like the dust and cinders from the grate, which *en passant*, is one of the first requisites to make a fireside look comfortable. It might be as well, too, if the master could contrive to leave the worldly mud of the day at the scraper outside the door.**

**GEO. W. WROTN.**

**Homeopathic Physician,**

**SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.**

**Office at Mrs. Wrotn's.**

**[mar 10]**

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**\$1,000 REWARD.—The above reward will be given to any person who can furnish a prescription for coughs, colds, whooping-coughs, asthma, and consumption, which is equal to Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam. This balsam will cure the above complaints, also spitting of blood and night sweats. One 50 cent bottle is sufficient for any one to try. The worst cases of chronic cough, asthma, whooping-cough and primary cases of consumption are cured by Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam. It can be had at any druggist's. It is different from any other cough medicine we have known in this country.**

**French China, Glass and Queensware! A fine new stock at and below Cincinnati prices, R. ALBERT'S Model China Store, 2d Street.**

**dec17**

**Model China Store, 2d Street.**

**REDACTED**

<b

Eighteen-Years Since.

We hope we shall not be accused of treason for republishing for the benefit of all concerned, the following choice relic of the past:—*Cin. Enq.*

[From the New York Tribune, June 1, 1846.]

CHRISTIANITY AND WAR.

If some pestilence were now raging in our South-western border, mowing down a hundred or two human beings per day, and threatening to overspread the land, what a profusion of prayers, and fastings, and deprecations of God's wrathful justice would be heard from all our ten thousand churches!

If news had but arrived that the inhabitants of the valley of the Rio Grande, no matter on which bank residing, were pining and dying for food, what thrilling appeals would be made to Christian benevolence through our newspapers! What meetings would be held to raise supplies of corn and cattle for our suffering dying fellow-men! Yet now, when we hear of hundreds recklessly slaughtered there—dying in agony and scorching thirst, their life-blood oozing gradually away into the burning sands, and their bodies tumbled hurriedly into holes like caskets, mobs assemble to shout and dance over the 'glorious tidings,' and every ear is strained for more bulletins of butchery.

We hear that the Mexican army is starving, after being subsisted many days on barley, corn and salt, in a region where fresh water is often a rarity and we think not or care not that when an army begins to starve the people must have starved already, and our patriotic burrah 'That's right! Give it to 'em! Block up the mouth of the Rio Grande! Let them have nothing to eat! Humble them! Chastise them! Cut them down!' Such is war—such is the devilish spirit which creates and is cherished by it.

And what is our Christianity, what is the church (in which term we include all organized societies of Christians) doing to arrest this complication of crimes and horrors?

Some of Mr. Chase's friends say that he 'resigned' the Treasury portfolio; but it is the better opinion that his case was like that of the Irishman who, on being asked why he joined the army, replied, 'Be jabis them they forced me to volunteer!'—*Hartford Times*.

A 'NIGGER' BULL.—We have heard of 'Irish bulls,' but the following 'Nigger bull' beats them all, and deserves a wide range in the jokers' pasture: A negro preacher in Cynthia, Ky.; attracted to his church services by his eloquence, his loyalty, or his ebony congregation, a number of soldiers of *miscegen* proclivities, belonging to an Ohio regiment stationed there. Upon joining being called for, one of the *miscegens* presented himself for church membership. The colored clergyman was not a little astonished, and said, 'Brother, we can't you in this church; we take only colored folks. If you want to join meetus' you must go to Mr. —'s church. He takes white folks.'—The soldier was considerably back set at damper upon his pious aspirations. A sympathizing colored member commiserating his discomfiture, cried out, 'Brother Jilson, take him; take him! If he is a white man he's got a black heart.'

Fate of the Apostles.

Matthew is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, or was slain with the sword at the city of Ethiopia.

Mark was dragged through the streets of Alexandria, in Egypt, till he expired.

Luke was hung upon an olive tree in Greece.

John was put into a cauldron of boiling oil at Rome and escaped death. He afterwards died a natural death at Ephesus, in Asia.

James the Great was beheaded at Jerusalem.

James the Less was thrown from a pinnacle or wing of the temple, and the beaten to death with a fuller's club.

Philip was hanged up against a pillar at Hierapolis a city of Phrygia.

Bartholomew was flayed alive by the command of a barbarous king.

Andrew was bound to a cross, whence he preached to the people till he expired.

Thomas was run through the body with a lance at Gormandel, in the East Indies.

Jude was shot to death with arrows.

Simon was crucified in Persia.

TUFT SWERT.—'When I am in pecuniary difficulties,' said a pensive bankrupt, 'my garden, my flowers, all fresh and sparkling in the morning, console my heart.' Indeed! asked his sympathizing friend, 'I should have thought they would have reminded you of your trouble, for like your bills, they are all over due.'

WHAT WILL MRS. GRUNDY SAY?—An exchange paper is jubilant over the fashion Empress Eugenie has lately set, and says her example will command itself to the good sensible women. 'She, upon recent occasion, appeared in public with skirts shortened sufficiently to display the handsome, richly ornamental garters worn by her.' A modest bachelor says that the printer has evidently made a mistake; that garters—not garters—is bright of this new fashion.

W. S. FRANK,  
Attorney at Law,  
COURT STREET,  
Maysville, Ky.  
Prompt attention paid to Collecting.  
February 18th, 1864.

J. K. SUMRALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties.  
OFFICE—West side of Court Street.  
MAYSVILLE, KY.

E. C. PHISTER,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST.  
MAYSVILLE, KY.

August 14, 1864.

ROSS & NEWELL,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Liquors,  
TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.

Corner of Market and Third Streets,  
MAYSVILLE, KY.

H. C. LLOYD. WM. H. RICHARDSON,  
**Lloyd & Richardson,**  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**GROCERIES,**  
WINES, LIQUORS,  
TEAS & TOBACCO,  
FORWARDING & COMMISSION  
MERCHANTS,  
OPPOSITE GODDARD HOUSE,  
MARKET STREET, - - - MAYSVILLE, KY.

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL  
your attention to the above card, and  
solicit a portion of your patronage, promising to  
fill orders promptly and satisfactorily.

We have established ourselves for the purpose of inducing Merchants to make their purchases here instead of elsewhere; and as our goods are bought DIRECT from FIRST HAND in the Eastern Market, by our Broker, we make this proposition to Merchants:

That we will duplicate any bill bought in Cincinnati, and if goods are not what we represent them, they can be sent back at our expense.

We have just received from the East

20 Hds. Choate new N. O. SUGAR;

10 " Prime " " "

50 Bbls. LOVINGER'S Philadelphia REFINED SUGARS—Crushed, Granulated, Powdered and Coffee A.

50 Bgs. CHOICE Yellow & Bright Green COFFEE MOLASSES—Old and New Crop;

MACKEREL—in all sizes, direct from Boston, last Crop 1863;

40 Kgs. Newcastle ENGLISH SODA;

TOBACCO—a large lot in Boxes, Caddies, &c.

TEAS—a Superior lot of all kinds, selected for this portion of the Country.

In addition to our stock of Heavy Groceries, we have a large assortment of Fancy:

CIGARS, at all prices; Fancy Wash and Shaving SOAPS; Whole and Half Boxes new M. R.

and Layer RAISINS; SARDINES; FIGS;

PICKLES; PEACHES, Cove and Spiced OYSTERS; MUSTARD,

in boxes; 50 & 25 lbs. boxes

assorted CANDIES;

CHIESE; CRACKERS; INDIGO; MADDER;

SPICES, grain and ground; ALUM;

Rice & Ground GINGER; COPPERAS;

BLACKING, large and small; BLACKING BRUSHES; FAUCETS; CINNAMON, ground and in mats; CATS; SHOT; LEAD; EXT. LOGWOOD; STARCH; GERMAN SOAP;

A large variety of CAP, NOTE & LETTER PAPER; ENVELOPES, buff and white; &c. &c.

In addition to the above, we offer inducements to the trade in

**Liquors!**

RECTIFIED WHISKY sold at Cincinnati prices. GINGER WINE, GIN, BRANDY, and with a superior lot of OLD BOURBON WHISKY at all prices.

Respectfully,

LLOYD & RICHARDSON.

Maysville, Ky., March 2, 1864.

**NEW CHINA, GLASS**  
AND

**Queensware House!!**

R. ALBERT,  
IMPORTER AND DEALER  
Second Street,  
One door below Geo. Arthur's Confectioner Store,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

French and English China, Glass,

QUEEN'S WARE & FANCY GOODS,

in great variety, as Vases, Toilet Sets in China, Parian Marble and Bohemian Glass,

Jewel Boxes; Fancy and Toy Boxes, Toy Tea Sets, etc.

DINNER AND TEA SETS, of all qualities,

WHITE, ORNAMENTED AND FINE GILT.

Silver Plated and Britannia Tea Sets, Castors, Etc.,

Plated Table Ware; Ivory, Bone and Wool Handled Forks and Knives Kuives; Tea Trays and Waiters, et al sizes and varieties;

Imported Direct from the Manufactories in

EUROPE.

Also, the large and most complete stock of

COAL OIL LAMPS, of all sizes and styles, from 50 cents to \$10 each

BURNEES, QUIMMIES, PAPER SHADES AND WICKS;

The Very Best of PURA COAL OIL, CANS, ETC.;

all of which I will sell for CASH at the VERY LOWEST CINCINNATI prices.

Accommodation to the wants of estimators, quick sales and small profits are the governing principles of my business. Call, see and judge for yourselves!

R. ALBERT.

Maysville, Feb. 4, 1864.

**THE LEE HOUSE,**

Corner of Front & Sutton Streets,

MAYSVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY.

HORN & PEPPER, Proprietors.

THE Undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the people of Maysville and Mason County, and to the traveling public generally, that they have leased this popular and commodious Hotel for the past year, and have opened it to the reception of business and the general transaction of transient customers. It is convenient to the steamboat Landings, and in the office for the stage lines to the interior of the State. The house is being thoroughly repaired and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it in all respects the handsomest Hotel in North Eastern Kentucky. Especial care will be bestowed upon the table, which will always be supplied with the luxuries of the Maysville and Cincinnati markets.

mar 6, '64 6m HORN & PEPPER.

**HALL LIGHTS!**

FOR Burning Coal Oil, very fine, direct from New York—for sale by

SEATON & BRODRICK.

OPPOSITE GODDARD HOUSE, MARKET STREET, - - - MAYSVILLE, KY.

Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

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W. J. ROSS. A. J. NEWELL. GEO. W. ROSS, JR.

Keep Cool

ICE! ICE!!

WE have commenced running out Ice

Wagon, and will deliver Ice to any part of the City.

Persons desiring Ice through the day, can obtain it at Richard Watkins' Grocery Store, on Wall street, or at Wm. Watkins on Market St.

WM. WATKINS.

May 19, 1864.

Richard Watkins.

CORDAGE—Hemp and Manila ropes of

all sizes from a plough line to a ship's cable

always on hand.

ALEX MADDOX.

Maysville, March 26th, 1864.

T. K. RICKETTS.

OAKUM—Choice prepared always on

hand.

A. MADDOX

GRÖCERIES AND LIQUORS.  
W. L. & J. L. PEARCE  
Wholesale Grocers  
AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
SUTTON ST., (opposite Lee House)  
MAYSVILLE, KY.

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